# CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from Tashkend Herald Special Report from by Way of London.

Convention Between the Khan of Khiva and His Majesty the Russian Czar.

The Khan Restored to His Throne as a Tributary of the Empire.

Kungrad Held by the Conquerors and Muscovite Fortification on the Cxus.

The Secretary of the American Legation in Durance, but Sights the Khan at a Distance.

Serious Treatment of the Creator of the "Irreclaimable Old Savage."

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Tashkend, Central Asia, by way of London :-

LONDON, July 18, 1873. The HERALD special correspondent at Tashkend reports as follows, under date of July 2 :- His Highness the Khan of Khiva has signed a convention with Russia, under which he agrees to pay to the government of His Majesty the Czar Alexander a sum of money equivalent to ten millions of roubles within ten years, and in virtue of which he is confirmed in possession of his throne.

SOLID GUARANTEES OF CONQUEST. The Russian troops continue to occupy Kungrad. The imperialist army will construct a new fort on the banks of the river Oxus near

AN AMERICAN SECRETARY SIGHTS THE KHAN. Mr. Schuyler, Secretary fo the American Legation at St. Petersburg, has returned to Tashkend. He journeyed to Khokand, capital of the Khanate of Khokand, where he was detained during several days under surveillance. He was taken, finally, to Kurgan, where he was admitted to see the Khan of Khiva, at a distance of five hundred feet. TRAVEL AND IN TROUBLE.

Here Mr. Schuyler was detained nine days longer, and was not allowed to proceed to Kashgar. He received permission to visit the Southern Mountains, but failed to reach them, being purposely misled by the guide, who was acting under orders.

SAVAGE MEMENTO OF THE "HERECLAIMABLE OLD BAVAGE.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, proprietor of the "irreclaimable old savage," is detained by the Russians at Kasala on the Jaxartes.

of Khanate Subjugation.

The advantageous results to be expected from the conversion of Khiva into an appendage to Asiatic Russia were pointed out in the following words by Captain Modraviev, a Russian officer, who was sent on a mission to a Khan of Khiva as early as the year 1819:-

early as the year 1819:—

If we possessed Khiva, the conquest of which would not be difficult, the nomades of Central Asia would dread our power, and a route for commerce would be established by the Sind (Indus) and Amooderia (Oxus) to Russia. All the riches of Asia would then flow into our country, and we should see the brilliant projects of Peter the Great realized. Once masters of Khiva, many other States, including Bokhara, would become dependent upon us. In a word, Khiva is at this moment an advanced post, opposed to the commerce of Russia with Bokhara and Northern India; but if subject to us the Knivan territory would become a stronghold which would defend this commerce against the attacks of the tribes dispersed over Southern Asia. The casis, situated in the midst of an ocean of sand, would become the point of reunion of all the commerce of Asia, and would shake, even to the centre of India, the enormous commercial preponderance of the dominators

## ENGLAND.

Irish Riffemen in Trinmph at Wimbledon Crown Honors to the London Corporation-An Eminent Jurist at the

> Point of Death-Discount-Conditi n of the Hop Fields.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 18, 1873. An Irish "team" of shooters have won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon. Tals is the first time that the Irish riflemen have carried off the prize from

the English marksmen. CROWN HONOR TO THE METROPOLITAN CITY. Right Honorable Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, has been created a baronet, and Sheriffs Thomas White and Frederick Perkins have been knighted.

A LEGAL LIGHT LAID LOW. The Right Honorable Lord Westbury, ex-Lord chancellor of England, is hopelessly ill. He is in

DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE AND AT THE BANK. The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is one-half per cent below the

Bank of England rate.
CONDITION OF THE CROPS. The weather to-day is fair and faverable to the

The condition of the hep crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield.

PLEASING TESTIMONIAL TO A PRESS MAN.

The friends of Edward Miall, founder and editor

of the Nonconformist, gave him a reception at the Crystal Palace this evening and presented him with a testimonial purse of \$50,000.

## THE SHAH.

Report of Persian Radicalism and the "Red Flag" Troubling His Majesty's Rest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALD. 7ARIS, July 18, 1873.

It is reported that the Shan will return at once to Teheran, on account of an insurrection which has broken out within his dominions. HIS MAJESTY TO VISIT THE SULTAN. It is officially announced that the Shan of Persia

will visit Constratinople on his way home.

# THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

the Austrian Capital.

Change in the American Industrial Commissionershin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Austrian capital :-

VIENNA, July 18, 1873. Hiram Garrettson has been appointed Chief American Commissioner at the Vienna Industrial Exposition, in place of Jackson S. Schultz, who asked to be relieved.

Mr. Garrettson has entered upon his duties.

#### THE CROWN OF NORWAY.

Their Majestles the King and Queen of Sweden Crowned Monarchs of Norway.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHRISTIANA, July 18, 1873. The coronation of their Majesties Oscar the Second and his wife. Sophia of Sweden, as King and Queen of Norway, took place to-day at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian

There was a brilliant procession to the Cathe dral, in which Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England and Prince Waldemar the King

The ceremony of the coronation was performed by the Bishop of Drontheim.

The Storthing appointed a committee to repre sent it on the occasion, and approved a vote of 34,600 Norwegian crowns to cover the expenses.

#### SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Hopes of French Accord of Belligerent Rights to the Bourbonists.

Governmental Treatment of the Basque Territory-The Cure of Santa Cruz as a Repentent Cleric.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 18, 1873. The friends of Don Carlos entertain strong hopes of recognition of their belligerent rights by France as soon as they gain possession of a regularly fortified city wherein to establish their seat of govern-

PUNISHMENT IN THE BASQUES. It is reported from the frontier that the Madrid government has issued a proclamation suspending

A CARLIST CLERIC VESTED FOR CONTRITION. Advices from Carlist sources state that the Curé of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robes and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope. GENERAL CABRINETTY'S FATE.

The Carlists declare that the republican General Cabrinetty was killed by his own men.

The Cure of Santa Cruz Sheltered by the French Government.

PARIS, July 18, 1873. The Curé of Santa Cruz having escaped into France, the Spanish government, through its Charge d'Affaires here, made application for his extradition as a common criminal.

President MacMahon has refused the demand on the ground that the case does not come under the ns of the extradition treaty between

## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Queen Victoria Assents to the Russian Marriage Contract.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 18, 1873. of Great Britain has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, of Russia.

LODGING FOR THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Rylands gave notice that when the Civil Service estimates came up for consideration he should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Legation at Washington.

## GERMANY.

A Naval Attache to the Embassy at Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 18, 1873.
Captain Eisendecher has been appointed naval attaché of the German Legation at Washington.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herallo building:—

1872, 1873. 1872, 1873. 1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 79 72 3:30 P. M. 92 71 6 A. M. 78 75 6 P. M. 81 63 9 A. M. 80 70 9 P. M. 79 65 12 M. 82 70 12 P. M. 77 64 Aveyage temperature yesterday. 693% Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 81

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

German Emigrant Flight from the Russian Army Conscription.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 18, 1873. A St. Petersburg letter says that 450 German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, because the government declared them liable to enferced military service.

## FRANCE.

An Eminent Radical Prepared for Exile and Punishment.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 18, 1873.

Henri Rochefort will be sent to New Caledonia on the 31st instant. ACCIDENT IN SOUTH BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., July 18, 1873. Cyrus Lewis was killed and Josiah Carver badly injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of a derrick in South Boston.

# CHINA.

Reception of the Foreign Ambassadors by His Majesty the Em Peror.

Statesmen in Presence of "The A other of the Sun"-A Fellow Feeling Ton ards Japan-Bussian Presentation is Escellent Chinese and a Cordial Beply in the Manichee Dialect-Eight Hundred Mandarins Present.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

LONDON, July 18, 1873. Details have been received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China, on June 29, to the Diplomatic Body at Pekin.

Although no notice was given of the ceremony. the streets around the Imperial Palace were crowded with people who had come from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of the foreign Ministers.

The Ambassador of Japan was received first and had a separate interview. When he had retired the Ministers of the United

States, Russia, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands entered the presence in a body. M. de Viangali, the Russian Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, read an address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismarck, the interpreter of the German Legation, repeated in

Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the throne.

When this ceremony was concluded the Emperor delivered in the Mantchee dialect his reply to the

Prince Kung, kneeling, interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, in splendid costumes.

At the close of the audience the foreign Ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by members of the Bung-li-Yamen. M. de Geoffroy, the Minister of France, had an interview with the Emperor at a later hour on the

ment in regard to the Tien-tsin massacre The Pekin Gazette says the wording of the imperial edict according the audience is considered insulting.

same day and presented the letter of his govern-

#### TURKEY.

Conflagration in the Harbor of Trebizond.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17, 1873. A despatch from Trebizond says a fire is raging in

#### THE JENNERVILLE BUTCHERY.

Damaging Evidence as to Udderzook's Guilt-His Propositions to a Belative and the Promise of "A Cool Thousand" for His Assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1873. The mystery surrounding the horrible murder near Jennerville, in this State, is gradually being made clear, and the evidence of guilt points more strongly against William E. Udderzook, now confined in the Westchester Iail. His arrest in Baltimore and conveyance to the scene of the murder is ismiliar to all. Yesterday a strong document bearing on the case was produced by William Rhoades, a brother-in-law to the accused, which gives the outlines of the plot of the murder and heds a faint clew as to the identity of the murdered man, whose name is undoubtedly Goss. Th following is the substance of the evidence produced by Rhoades, which is a letter received from Udder zook, dated Baltimore, December, 1872. It reads:-

ZOOK, dated Baltimore, December, 1872. It reads:
FRIEND SAM—I have something of importance that muse done by word of mouth. Please don't let any on know of our communication, but as soon as you read the mount your horse and come to Oxicot. Take the moraing train for Baltimore. When you come in Baltimor inquire for Duke & Brother's planing mill. This mill is right across the street from where you get out of the cars. I am employed in said mill, and am there every day. You will arrive at one o'clock. You must take the next train for Oxford, which is at half-past two. Tha will give us one hour and a half, which will be sufficient for us to arrange one of the finest plans that you have heard of.

heard of.

THERE IS A COOL TROUSAND DOLLARS IN IT,
and there is nothing to prevent us from getting it. This
is without a doubt. Do not buy your tiket at Oxford,
but pay your fare on the car; do not let a soul know
where you go. I cannot explain further until I see you.
Do not fail to come. Drop everything at once, as you can
make the trip pay in a few hours. I have no person in
confidence with me and now propose to take you, and confidence with me and now propose to take you, and you will find it the best day's work that you ever did. I will give you the full explanations when I see you, and I'm sure the 'd.—d Insurance men won't know or care about the matter. Bring this letter with you. Your expenses will only be \$4. Yours, very respectfully.

P. S. Baston, between

Rhoades would not have produced this damaging letter had he not been aware that he was suspected by the people of Jennerville as being an accomplice of Udderzook. He also made a statement to the Sherirf yeaterday, in which he said that on July I last Udderzook came to his farm and desired him to hitch up his team and take him to Jennerville, as he said "there was \$1,000 in it," and that that sum would be guaranteed him (Rhoades) for his trouble. When asked where the money was to come from Udderzook [replied, confidently, "Right here; I have toted it to Jennerville."
Upon being further questioned, as Rhades says, Udderzook told him the whole plan. He knew a man who had plenty of money with him, in Jennerville, and, in his own words, "was a drunken cuss," and could be easily got out of the way, if Rhoades would only help to get him in his wagon and carry him to a grove. There they would take him out and "poss" him,

would only help to get him in his wagon and carry him to a grove. There they would take him out and

"DOSE" HIM,
and nothing more would be heard or said about the matter, as the man was sick all the time and had no acquaintances nearer than New York."

Rhoades said he expostulated with Udderzook and urged him, for his own sake, as well as that of his family, to drop the whole thing. To these entreaties he replied, "If you won't help me I might as well do it myself and bury the money. I have been to a good deal of trouble about this matter, and there isn't the legst bit of danger. I'll do it any way, and pocket the money myself," Rhoades says he still adhered to his resolution and had nothing more to de with his brother-in-law, and was fully convinced in his own mind that Udderzook knew something about the murder as soon as he heard of it.

The feeling of the people of Westchester and Jennerville is intense against Udderzook, and the probability of his living to undergo a trial is rather slim, unless the Sherifftakes proper measures to prevent the people taking the law into their own hands. Since his arrival at the Westchester jail he has become morose and gloomy, and speaks only to his wise and children. He at first denied all knowledge of the murder, but has time and again let fall from his tongue facts which go far to show that he is using deception. Representatives of the Continenal and Travellers' Life Insurance companies have visited the ground where the body of the murdered man was buried. They had a photograph of the missing man, Goss, and it is the general impression of all who had seen the body when first found that it was the same man whose photograh they were looking at.

The Remains of the Murdered Man Iden-

tified.

The authorities and hydrance agents to-day again exhumed the body of the murdered man at Penningtonville, and the remains were fully iden Penningtonville, and the remains were fully iden-tified as those of Goss by people who knew him is-timately during his liletime. The seai ring was also identified beyond all question as belonging to Goss. Udderzook was interviewed at Westchester to-day and showed great nervousness when told that the body of the murdered man was suspected to be that of Goss. The trial of Udderzook will commence at Westchester October 27.

## ANOTHER QUAKER CITY TRAGEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1873. On the evening of July 5 James Rafferty, of 426 Otis street, and Thomas Black became involved in a fight at a picnic in the Twenty-first ward. During the meiée Black drew a knife and piunged it into the left breast of Rafierty and fied. He was shortly alterwards arrested. This evening Rafferty died from the effects of the wound in the Episcopal Hospital. The Coroner will hold an investigation to-morrow. The prisoner is but nineteen years of age, and had but recently been discharged from the House of Refuge.

Officer McGuire, of the Nineteenth precinct, was tried before Commissioner Gardner yesterday afternoon for having committed an indecent assault on a young girl in Jones' Wood on the Fourth of July. The testimony in the case was referred to the Board.

# T-SHAH!

Mark Twain Gives the Royal Persian a "Send-Off."

TICKLED WITH THE TELEGRAPH.

He Wants a Ballet by His Royal Bedside.

on a Pinch.

Baron Reuter and t-Shah "Fix

How to Pronounce His Name

Things" Between Them.

Parsees Petitioning for Leave to

Live.

LONDON, June 35, 1873. For the present we are done with the Shah in London. He is gone to the country to be inther "impressed." After alt it would seem that he was more moved and more genuinely entertained by the military day at Windsor than by even the nava show at Portsmouth. It is not to be wondered at since he is a good deal of a soldier bimself and no much of a sailor. It has been estimated that there were 300,000 people assembled at Windsor-some say 500,000. That was a show in itself. The Queer

also an imposing array of cavairy, artillery and inlantry. And the accessories to these several shows were the matchiess rural charms of England-a vast expanse of green sward, walled in by venera ble forest trees, and beyond them glimpses of hills clothed in Summer vegetation. Upon such a thea tre a bloodless battle was fought and an honorable victory won by trained soldiers who have not always been carpet knights, but whose banner

of England was there;

bear the names of many historic fights. To all intents and purposes England is now DONE WITH THE SHAH.

True, his engagement is not yet completed, for he is still billed to perform at one or two places; but curiosity is becoming sated, and he will hardly draw as good houses as heretofore. Whenever a star has to go to the provinces it is a bad sign. The poor man is well nigh worn out with hard work The other day he was to have performed before the Duke of Buccleuch and was obliged to send an excuse. Since then he failed of his engagement at the Bank of England. He does not take rest even when he might. He has a telegraphic apparatus in his apartments in Buckingham Palace, and it is said that he sits up till far into the night

TALKING WITH HIS CAPITAL OF PERSIA by telegraph. He is so fascinated with the wonder ful contrivance that he cannot keep away from it. No doubt it is the only home-like thing the extle finds in the hard, practical West, for it is the next of kin to the enchanted carpets that figure in the romances and traditions of his own land, and which carry the wanderer whither he will about the earth, circumscribing the globe in the twink ling of an eye, propelled by only the force of an unspoken wish

GOSSIP ABOUT THE SHAH, This must be a dreary, unsatisfactory country to him, where one's desires are thwarted at every turn. Last week he woke up at three in the morn ng and demanded of the Vizier on watch by his bedside that the ballet dancers be summoned to upon the floor and said :-"O, King of Kings, light of the world, source of

human peace and contentment, the glory and admiration of the age, turn away thy sublime countenance, let not thy fate ul frown wither the slave for behold the dancers dwell wide asunder in the desert wastes of London, and not in many hours could they be gathered together." The Shah could not even speak, he was so as-

counded with the novelty of giving a command suffering then wrote in his tablets these words: "MEM .- Upon arrival in Teheran, let the Vizier have the coffin which has just been finished for the late general of the household troops-it will save

to be blacked and went back to bed, calm and comfortable, making no more to-do about giving away that costly come than I would about spending a couple of shillings.

If the mountains of money spent by civilized Europe in entertaining the Shah shall win him to dopt some of the mild and mercial ways that prevall in Christian realms it will have been mone well and wisely laid out. If he learns that a throne may rest as firmly upon the affections of a people as upon their fears; that charity and justice may go hand in hand without detriment to the authority f the Sovereign; that an enlarged liberty grante to the subject need not impair the power of the the gainer by his journey, and the money which Europe has expended in entertaining him will have been profitably invested. That

THE SHAH NEEDS A HUNT OR TWO in these directions is shown by the language of the following petition, which has just reached him from certain Parsees residing here and in India:---

certain Parsees residing here and in India:

THE PETITION.

1. A heavy and oppressive poll tax, called the Juzia, is imposed upon the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrian pace upon the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrian pace of the Zoroastrian population was 30,000 families, and comparatively well-to-do, the tax was only 250 toomans; now, when there are scarcely six thousand souls altogether, and stricken with poverty, they have to pay soo toomans. In addition to the crushing effect of this tax, the government officials oppress these poor people in enforcing the tax.

2. A Parsee desirous of buying landed property is obliged to pay twenty per cent on the value of the property as fee to the Kazee and other authorities.

3. When a Parsee dies any member of his family, no matter however distant, who may have previously been converted to Mohammedanism, claims and obtains the whole property of the deceased, to the exclusion of all the rightful heirs. In enforcing this claim the convert is backed and supported by government functionaries.

4. When a Parsee returns to Persia from a foreign country he is harassed with all sorts of exactions at the various places he has to pass through in Persia.

5. When any dispute arises whether civil or

4. When a Parsee returns to Persia from a fortions at the various places he has to pass through
in Persia.

5. When any dispute arises whether civil or
criminal, between a Mohammedan and a Parsee,
the officials invariably side with the former, and the
testimony of one Mohammedan—no matter how
false on its very face—receives more credit than
that of a dozen or any number of Parsee witnesses.
If a Mohammedan kilis a Parsee he is only fined
about eight toomans, or four pounds sterling; but,
on the contrary, if a Parsee wounds or murders a
Mohammedan he is not only cut to pieces himself,
but all his family and children are put to the
same street are harassed in a variety of ways.
The Parsees are prevented from dressing themselves well and from riding a horse or donkey.
Ne matter, even if he were ill and obliged
to ride, he is compelled to dismount in the presence of a Mohammedan rider, and is forced to
walk to the place of his destination. The Parsees
are not allowed to trade in European articles, nor
are they allowed to deal in domestic produce, as
grocers, dyers, or olimen, tailors, dairymen, &c.,
on the ground that their touch would pollute the
articles and supplies and make them unit for the
use of Mohammedans.

6. The Parsees are often insulted and abused in
every way by the Mohammedans, and their
children are stolen or forcibly taken away from

6. The Parsees are often insulted and abused in every way by the Mohammedans, and their children are stolen or forcibly taken away from them by the Mohammedans. These children are concealed in Mohammedan houses, their names are changed and they are forced to become Mohammedans, and when they refuse to embrace the Mohammedan shith they are maltreated in various ways. When a man is forcibly converted, his wife and family are also forced to join him as Mohammedans. The Mohammedans desecrate the sacred places of worship of the Zoroastrians and the places for the disposal of their dead.

7. In general the Parsees are heavily taxed in various ways, and are subjected to great oppression. In consequence of such persecution the Parsee population of Persia has, during this century, considerably decreased and is now so small that it consists of a few thousand families only. It is possible that those persecutions are practised on the

THE INCENIOUS BARON RECTER

It is whispered that the Shah's European trip was not suggested by the Shah himself, but by the noted telegraphic newsman, Baron Reuter. People who pretend to know say that Reuter began use very poor; that he was an energetic spirit and improved such opportunities as fell in his way; that he learned several languages, and finally became a European guide, or courier, and employed himself in conducting all sorts of foreigners through all sorts of countries and wearing them out with the usual frantic system of sight-seeing. That was a good education for him. It taught him

VARIOUS WAYS OF TURNING A PENNY; it also gave him an intimate knowledge of all the various routes of travel and taught him how cer tain long ones might be shortened. By and by he got some carrier pigeons and established a news express, which necessarily prospered, since it furnished journals and commercial people with all matters of importance considerably in advance of the mails. When rail ways came into vogue he obtained concessions which enlarged his facilities and still enabled him to defy competition. He was ready for the telegraph and seized that, too; and now for years

"REUTER'S TELEGRAMS" has stood in brackets at the head of the telegraphic column of all European journals. He became rich; he bought telegraph lines and built others, purchased a second hand German baronetcy. finally sold out his telegraphic property to his government for \$3,000,000 and was out of business for once. But

HE COULD NOT STAY OUT. After building himself a sort of a palace, he ooked around for fresh game, singled out the Shah of Persia and "went for him," as the historian Josephus phrases it. He got an enormous "concession" from him and then conceived the admirable idea of exhibiting a Shah of Persia in concession before needful capitalists. It was sublimer idea than any that any showman's brain has ever given birth to: No Shah had ever voluntarily travelled in Europe before; but then no Shah had ever fallen into the hands of a European

THE PAT "CONCESSION." The Baron's "concession" is a financial curiosity. It allows him the sole right to build railways if Persia for the next seventy years; also street railcoads; gives all the land necessary, free of charge, for double tracks and fifty or sixty yards on each side; all importations of materiel, &c., free of duty; all the Baron's exports free of duty also The Baron may appropriate and work all mines (except those of the precious metals) free of

guide before.

THE SHAH TO HAVE FIFTEEN PER CENT of the profits. Any private mine may be wobbled" (the Persian word is akbamarish) by the Baron if it has not been worked during five years previously. The Baron has the exclusive privilege of making the most of all governmen forests, he giving the Shah fifteen per cent of the profits from the wood sold. After a forest is re-moved, the Baron is to be preferred before all other purchasers if he wants to buy the land. The Baron DIG WELLS AND CONSTRUCT CANALS.

and he is to own all the land made productive by such works. The Baron is empowered to raise \$30,000,000 on the capital stock for working purposes, and the Shah agrees to pay seven per cent interest on it; and Persia is wholly unencumbered with debt. The Shah hands over to the Baron the management of his customs for twenty-years, and the Baron en gages to pay for this privilege \$100,000 a year more than the Shah now receives, so the Baron means to wake up that sleepy Persian commerce After the fifth year the Baron is to pay the Shah an additional sixty per cent of the profits,

IP HIS HEAD IS STILL A PORTION OF HIS PERSO then. The Baron is to have first preference in the establishment of a bank. The Baron has preference in establishing gas, road, telegraph, mill, manufac turing, forge, pavement and all such enterprises The Shah is to have twenty per cent of the profits arising from the railways. Finally, the Baron may sell out whenever he wants to.

It is a good "concession" in its way. It seems to make the Shah say:—"Run Persia at my expense and give me a fifth of the profits." One's first impulse is to envy the Baron; but, after all, I do not know. Some day, if things do not go to suit the Shah, he may say :- "There is no head I admire so much as this Baron's; bring it to me on a plate."

DEPARTURE OF THE IMPERIAL CIRCUS. We are all sorry to see the Shah leave us, and ye are giad on his account. We have had all the fun and he all the fatigue. He would not have lasted much longer here. I am just here reminded that the only way whereby you may pronounce the Shah's title correctly is by taking a pinch of snuff.

The Shah and Baron Reuter. The following paragraph was published in the

The following paragraph was published in the London Press lately:—

The Shah, we are informed, yesterday gave a farewell audience to Baron de Reuter, at Buckingham Palace. After a long conversation concerning the public works which are to be carried out in Persia, His Majesty repeated the assurances aiready given that he was happy to have found in the Baron a worthy collaborateur in his great projects, adding that the latter might count on every assistance and protection from His Majesty in their realization. The Grand Vizier and the Minister of the Household were present at the audience.

UNITED STATES AGENCY,

Reuter's Telegraph Company of London.

39 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

## YACHTING NOTES.

The following vessels of the Brooklyn Yacht squadron passed Whitestone yesterday from New

York en route for Glen Cove :-Yacht Madeleine, Commander J. Voorhis.
Yacht Tidal Wave, Mr. William Voorhis.
Yacht Addie, Mr. Taylor.
Yacht Vision, Mr. Langley.
Yacht Commodore, Mr. J. Ellsworth.
Yacht Clio, Messrs. Asten and Bradhurst.
Yacht Recreation, Mr. Knapp.
The yacht Plover, Mr. Taylor, of the Hoboken
Yacht Club, accompanied the fleet.

SURRENDER OF APACHE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1873. The recent attack of Lieutenant Babcock on the Tonto Apaches has produced a good effect. Two

THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF EDU-

There is a vacancy in our Board of Education occasioned by the death of James Cushing, Jr. As the upper part of the city is not fairly represented in the Board, and as that section comprises the largest number of pupils attending the public schools, it would but be just and fair that the appointing power should take these facts into consideration in selecting a person to fill the existing vacancy in the Board.

## GROSS OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 1873. A band of disguised men visited the house o Daniel Galbreath, a farmer, of McCracken county, Kentacky, a few nights ago and demanded admit-tance. On being refused they set fire to the house and forced Galbreath and his brother outside. The outsides then fired upon them, severely wounding L. M. Galbreath, the brother. The fire was re-turned by Daniel, who, it is thought, killed one of the party. The assailants then retired. No cause is assigned for the attack.

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